

The Ypsilantian

EIGHTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

NUMBER 415.

H. P. GLOVER'S HOLIDAY LIST.

40 dozen full size Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs to be sold at 25c. each, former price 50c.

Mikado Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, 15 and 25c.

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c. to \$1.25.

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, linen lawn centers, the new thing in Hdks., \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered edges, 25c. to \$1.50.

Muslin Aprons, from 25c. to \$1.50.

Kid Gloves—all the Latest Novelties.

Kid Mittens, Woolen Gloves, English Walking Gloves.

DRESS * GOODS * AND * CLOAKS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

MUFFS and BOAS to Suit Everybody.

A New Lot of Nutria and Fox Sets.

WOOLEN HOODS AT ONE-HALF PRICE TO CLOSE

O. A. Ainsworth & Co. TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE RECENT FIRE WHICH BURNED OUR BUILDING ALSO DESTROYED OUR ACCOUNT BOOKS. WE HAVE A FEW MEMORANDA LEFT SHOWING SOME ACCOUNTS, AND CAN RECALL THE BALANCE DUE US IN MOST CASES, OR VERY NEARLY THE AMOUNTS. THE MORE ESPECIALLY AS ON DECEMBER 1 WE HAD LOOKED THROUGH THE BOOKS WITH A VIEW TO COLLECTING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE DURING THE PRESENT MONTH AND NEXT. WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF ALL MONEY DUE US, AND YOU CAN HELP US GREATLY BY CALLING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ASSISTING US TO GET AT YOUR AMOUNT, AND PAYING THE SAME.

YOURS RESPECTGULLY,

O. A. AINSWORTH & CO.

Huron Street, opposite Fire Engine House.

Wallace & Clarke's

Christmas Stock is large and complete and comprises

FOOT RESTS, FANCY CHAIRS,
OTTOMANS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES,
EASY CHAIRS, HAT RACKS,
LIBRARY TABLES, BEDROOM SUITS,
RATTAN ROCKERS, LOUNGES,
PARLOR SUITS, DIVANS, ETC.
REED CHAIRS, BOOK CASES,
OFFICE DESKS, MUSIC CABINETS,
LADIES' PARLOR DESKS, PIER MIRRORS,
FIRE SCREENS, UNIVERSAL TRIPODS,
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES
COLONIAL CHAIRS, OFFICE CHAIRS,
EXTENSION TABLES, EASELS,
SIDEBOARDS, CARD TABLES,
STANDING AND HANGING CABINETS,
MEDICINE CABINETS, BRACKETS,
TURCOMAN CURTAINS, BRASS STANDS,
BAMBOO EASELS, BLACKING CASES,
SLEIGH RUNNERS FOR BABY WAGONS,
SLEIGHS, COASTERS.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS & ROCKERS.

To make room for new goods we offer the following goods as below:

One Fine Oak Bedroom Suit,	- - -	\$90, regular price, \$125
One Fine Oak Cabinet,	- - -	20, "
One Fine Oak Cabinet,	- - -	19, "
One Fine Imitation Mahogany Cyl. Book Case,	29,	" 27
One Fine Imitation Mahogany Book Case,	7,	" 33
One Walnut Library Table,	- - -	13, "
One Walnut Library Table,	- - -	10, "
One Wardrobe Folding Bed,	- - -	25,
One Wardrobe Folding Bed,	- - -	18,
One Painted Bedroom Suit, 9 pieces, very fine,	35,	" 50
One Walnut Sideboard,	- - -	24,
One Imitation Mahogany Sideboard,	- - -	25,
One Imitation Mahogany Sideboard,	- - -	26,
One Music Cabinet,	- - -	8,
One Music Cabinet,	- - -	7,
One Im. Mahogany Pillar Ex. Table, 10 ft.,	14,	" 20
One Im. Mahogany Pillar Table, 10 ft.,	- - -	8, "
		12

And many other articles at Cost and below. Be sure and get our prices before buying. Truly yours,

WALLACE & CLARKE.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITH & OSBAND, Publishers.

(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

THE YPSILANTIAN is published each Thursday afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress street.

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Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

A STREET ROBBERY.—Some cowardly thief followed Miss Gertie Noble, a teacher in the fourth ward school, as she was returning from the west side of the city to her present place of residence on Cross street, Tuesday evening, and just as she was passing through a part of Cross street shaded from the electric light, near the depot, snatched her pocket book from her hand, and ran off with it. Miss Noble held as tightly as possible to her property, and the robber only secured the pocket book by pulling it from the handle, Miss Noble retaining the latter in her hand. The thief was not recognized and has not since been apprehended.

GAIN THROUGH LOSS.—Messrs. Ainsworth and Whittelsey, the details of whose sweeping loss by burglary and fire were given last week, are again engaged in active business, and the work of replacing their destroyed building is proceeding rapidly as possible. As is indicated by their cards, published elsewhere in this issue, their loss of property has revealed the wealth of friendship and good will held for them in the hearts of their fellow citizens, and this friendliness and generous kindness will do much, do all, indeed, to lighten the burden and remove the discouragement caused by their misfortune.

THE MISSING SENSE.—We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of a little volume from the author, Dr. C. W. Woodbridge of Ann Arbor, from the persuit of which, we can sincerely say, we anticipate much pleasure and instruction. The title of the little book is "The Missing Sense, and the Hidden Things Which it Might Reveal." The announced purpose of the author is to discuss spiritual philosophy on a rational basis, and by spiritual philosophy is meant the theories and thoughts, and hopes, indeed, that reach out from what we can see or touch or hear, or learn through the sense we now enjoy, to that realm that is from the life and world we know so far, yet sometimes seems so near—the line or condition, as one has said, between materialism and mysticism. This line and realm, the author of the interesting book believes, is crossed and known to the "missing sense." This brief mention will enable readers who would appreciate it at all, to partially conceive of the scope of the work. The book can be purchased at Rogers' book store,

DON'T GO.—The opera house was filled last evening, the attraction being the lecture by Walter T. Mills the well-known prohibition orator, on the subject, "Shall Government by the People Fail?" The answer to the question, according to Mr. Mills's theory was that government by the people would fail unless the prohibition party was given possession of it, or as he put it in other words, unless all the good men would get on one side of the moral and political situation and force the bad men to get on the other. With his ready flow of language Mr. Mills gives a darker shade to the dangers that threaten our government than is warranted by facts, and brightens the future that following his theories would bring to a degree beyond possible realization. Most of the dangers referred to by the lecturer are real, and his warnings are timely and justified, but his plans for avoiding them are not all practical, and some of them are so ill-adapted to the actual situation as to be extremely ridiculous. As long as it is true that a man is good one day and bad the next, as long as the blood of brotherhood connects the good and the bad, as long as the good and bad must live together and work together, enjoy, endure and suffer, side by side, the separation our prohibition friend would have cannot be brought about. And then, so many of us would be left so lonely and friendless if all the good men should insist on complete reparation from the bad. Don't be in a hurry to go.

A PARTISAN LECTURE.—Hon. W. S. Aubrey, of London, England, who lectured at the opera house Tuesday evening, on the subject, "Gladstone, his Characteristics, his Personality, and his Career," has the appearance and the style and form of speech of a typical educated Englishman. His head is large, his forehead high and broad, his arms and hands seeming too small for his broad shoulders and thick body, and his legs are much too abbreviated to give him grace of stature—in short, he was the Englishman with whom we have become familiar through Nast's caricatures of John Bull. The honorable gentleman from London is not eloquent, though there was a pleasure given through his nice selection of words and terms, and his evident careful formation of sentences, as well as in the forcible expression given throughout to the thoughts he

wished to convey, was more enjoyable and instructive, perhaps, than would have been what is commonly called eloquence—easy, fluent language, poetical phrases and vivid word-pictures. His pronunciation was tinged with provincialism, the h being utilized where it would not have been written and discarded at times where it would have been.

So far as the subject matter of the lecture was concerned, it was neither more nor less than an intensely partisan political speech from the personal standpoint of the lecturer. Mr. Gladstone was the central thought and golden text of his talk, of course, and he presented the great statesman in language as eulogistic as supreme admiration, warm personal friendship and political affiliation could enable him to form. But the real purpose of the lecturer seemed to be to show up the demagogic and deceitfulness and dangerous character of the Tory party, the political party that is at present at the head of the English government. Mr. Aubrey confessed that his interest in that line of his lecture was quickened by reason of his being one of the recently defeated Liberal candidates for Parliament from London, but that was hardly a sufficient reason for his presuming to inflict an American audience with an abusive, one-sided political harangue. How the cheek of an American would burn with shame and indignation to hear a member of our Congress revile and abuse the administration party of our country before an English audience as Mr. Aubrey reviled the Tory party, and also the Conservatives, Tuesday evening. The lecturer's display of partisanship was gratuitous, his subject did not anticipate it, and in the minds of many of his hearers Mr. Gladstone will suffer loss of admiration by reason of the indiscretion of his representative friend. Our sympathy, so far as English politics are concerned, is with the Liberal party, with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Aubrey, but the American penchant for fair play is too strong to enable us to enjoy a partisan lecture; unless, indeed, we accept it and enjoy it as a specimen English campaign speech.

"John the Baptist."

The regular services of the 3d Sunday in Advent, took place in the Episcopal church in the evening.

The special subject for consideration was, "The Coming of Christ. Rev. Mr. McLean, the pastor, after the introductory exercises, the lesson being read by Prof. Sill, announced the special topic as "John the Baptist" and spoke in his usual felicitous style both of the Messenger and the message.

Prof. Barbour, in a brief address, called attention to the peculiar characteristics of St. John and especially his independence of men. His wants were provided for, without appeal to those about him.

Prof. Strong dwelt more particularly upon the Jews and their rejection of the message. He related in a very happy manner an incident connected with a Jewish Rabbi, a dear friend of his, whose reason was almost overthrown by the loss of his three children. After traversing the country over and over again, in vain pursuit of consolation, the afflicted father became enlisted in the benevolent work of relieving some destitute emigrants who had come to the locality. In this work, he found relief for himself, but when approached on the subject of Christ, the response came, "I have not yet got beyond John, the Baptist in my theology." Though his heart was desolate and burdened, he had no part in Him who said "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden." The exercises were very interesting and instructive. Prof. Pease presided at the organ.

Normal Lecture and Music Course.

The next entertainment in the Normal Lecture and Music Course will be given Tuesday evening Jan. 3, and will be a lecture by Mary A. Livermore.

Subject, "Wendell Phillips and His Times." Admission 50 cents. Thirty tickets will be sold, at Dodge's jewelry store.

A Card.

I cannot find words to express the gratitude I feel for the open-hearted friends who have so generously helped me to bear my loss through burglars and fire. I trust that my record henceforth may never cause you to regret what you have done, and that others in trouble may find as good friends and true. I thank you one and all.

W. S. WHITTELEY.

To our many friends who have done so much to help and encourage us since our fire, we desire to give sincere thanks. We feel deeply grateful for all kind words and acts, and it gives us fresh courage to go ahead and try to retrieve what we and the business part of Ypsilanti have lost.

O. A. AINSWORTH & CO.

Dolls.

French dolls, German dolls, Japanese dolls, Yankee dolls; white, black pink or yellow, dressed and undressed; blue black or brown eyes. Dolls costing all the way from 1 cent to \$3. Doll's cars, cradles, beds, chairs, furniture, boxes, toilet sets, shoes, stockings, gossamer, etc. No doll's outfit can be complete without calling at the Bazaar.

The Ypsilanti Sanitarium.

The Mineral Baths given at this institution are sure cure for Colds, Catarrh, Sciatica, Lame Back, Rheumatism and Salt Rheum.

Harris Bros. & Co.'s crockery stock

is complete. Give them a call.

Delicious! is the exclamation of those who test the Golden Crescent cigar.

For Oneida Community canned goods and mine meats, go to Harris Bros.

Plush novelties in cuff and collar boxes, handkerchief and toilet sets at the Bazaar.

For table luxuries go to Harris Bros.

Beautiful holiday booklets and satin novelties at the Bazaar.

For presents given with baking powder at C. H. Foster's.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by

the Probate Court for the County of Washenaw, made on the eighth day of December, 1887, six months from that date, the following persons are directed to present their claims against the estate of Joseph D. D. 1887.

Frank Cody, the Belleville correspondent of The Ypsilantian, was among our Saturday visitors. Frank had been purchasing gold rings and other articles, that cast over his visit to town a shadow of suspicion.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Pattison de-

parted Tuesday for Florida where they expect to spend the remaining months of the winter. Chas R. and the writer, once upon a time and then some more times, assisted in giving the town a rosy glow, so far as newspaper vermillion would grant the glow, but there was no money and less glory in the exercise and we soon wearied of it. With Charles removed to the land of flowers and the writer located in the snow banks of the north, the town ought to be peaceful if not thankful.

Personal.

Mrs. Joseph Hand, whose husband died at Elyria, Ohio, last year, spent a day or two here last week. They lived in this city twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Robbins, Forest avenue east, will spend the present week at Holly, with her daughter, Mrs. Cryster.

Benj. Covert living at Willow Run, gave an oyster party to about 25 of his young friends in the city, last Friday evening. We were told not to mention the hour of breaking up and so will not say anything about it, even in the small hours.

Mrs. Murray on Forest avenue gave a ladies party last Wednesday. Something was said about a Kettle Drum, but it wasn't heard in the editorial sanctum.

Mr. Geo. E. Woolsey and wife and daughter, of Lafayette, Ind., spent a part of last week here, guests of Mr. Woolsey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolsey. Mrs. Rachel Beard, of Jackson, Mich., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Woolsey, was also visiting them in company with her brother.

Steve Bridges graced the street and gladdened the hearts of his friends here by a short visit during the past week. We are forbidden to care for worldly persons or pleasures, and Steve we fear is worldly; but we can't resist his soft blue eyes and winning smile and must grant him our affection in spite of our theology.

Dr. C. J. Cutler, son of Dr. Calvin Cutler of Physiology fame, spent Monday in this city. For three years past he has been connected with the department of public instruction in Japan, but since his return in June last he has been engaged in introducing his text books on Hygiene and Physiology. At the Normal school he gave an interesting talk before the Physiology classes, upon the functions of the nervous system, illustrating his statements by accounts of hospital cases which had come under his own observation while a medical student in Boston.

Mrs. Helen Taylor and Mrs. F. A. Carson returned from Evanston, Ill., where they had been attending the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Frank Crittenden, Monday evening. Miss Ella Taylor remained with her uncle.

Mr. J. W. Babbitt spent a day or two of last week in Vassar, Mich., and was taken in and cordially cared for by his friend, C. A. Mapes. Mapes is prospering and happy in his new home, but his affection for the friends he made and left in Ypsilanti does not grow less, and he inquired after the spiritual and temporal welfare of Rogers, Jay Worden, Doc Bennett and others, with an interest born of affection and anxious solicitude.

Dr. Don C. Phillips, formerly of Ypsilanti, recently of Syracuse, N. Y., and now of Detroit, spent Sunday last with friends here. As has been before reported to our readers, Don is now a practicing optician, though it seems but last night or some other night, since his melodious voice used to rouse us from innocent slumber in the still dark hours between the days, as he carried the bass in the touching refrain, "Sweet dreams lady, I

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

Putting up stoves is not an agreeable task, yet strange to say, it suits everybody who engages in it.—*Binghamton Republican*.

Dempsey—I understand that Bigsby is over ears in debt. Blobson—Huh! guess you never saw his ears.—*Burlington Free Press*.

When you read that a millionaire works harder than any of his clerks, please to remember that he gets more pay.—*Philadelphia Call*.

A man sometimes loses his balance on an orange peeling on the pavement, and sometimes he loses it in a savings bank.—*Louisville Courier*.

When you have to pay \$1 an hour for a one-horse sleigh, it's easy to understand what is meant by a revenue cutter.—*Duluth Paragrapher*.

Miss Pittsburgh—Do you believe in marriage, Miss Chicago? Miss Chicago—Why, cert! How else could we ever have any divorces?—*Tid-Bits*.

Giving nothing yourself and asking others to contribute to a monument is what might be called "monumental cheek."—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Why is the letter "u" like a creamery as compared with a common dairy? Because it makes better butter, you know.—*Springfield Union*.

Husband (dressing)—"Where in the world are my boots, my dear?" Wife—"On the mantelpiece where you left them last night."—*New York Sun*.

When the world was new there was naturally an abundance of original sin. Now wickedness of any kind is a chestnut.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Presence of mind is all well enough in some cases, but when a man finds himself in danger of freezing to death he shouldn't try to keep too cool.—*Epoch*.

H. Rider Haggard will lecture in this country. The *Journal* desires to recall its statement that he is a thoroughly original genius.—*Nebraska State Journal*.

"No, I don't like Prigston, he's such an ignoramus." "Why, that's the best thing about him. If he knew anything, he'd be telling it to everybody."—*Boston Transcript*.

First young lady—I see that Mr. Buffalo Bill's profits in London amounted to £70,000. Second young lady—Yes, and think, too, of his position in society.—*Tid-Bits*.

The dead elephant Alice was dissected at Hartford and 300 pennies being found in her stomach, it is believed she had started a monument fund.—*Omaha Bee*.

Only a rich man can afford to use coal-gas as a means of suicide nowadays. His poor neighbor must content himself with the plebeian rope.—*Baltimore American*.

It was nip and tuck with a Rhode Island girl and her pa whether she should bring a dale son-in-law into the family, but finally Pawtucket.—*Duluth Paragrapher*.

It is an Irishman who defines a rich man as a man who buys off more than he can chew, and a poor man as a man who chews more than he can bite off.—*New York Tribune*.

The value of diamonds depends upon circumstances. Usually the ace is worth the most, but sometimes the ten-spot has twice its value.—*Davenport Democrat-Gazette*.

"It's queer how some people make money," remarked one traveling man to another. "Yes; I suppose you refer to the counterfeiters," was the rejoinder.—*Merchant Traveler*.

"Old lady (on her way to church)—"Don't you know, little boys, that it's wicked to play ball Sunday?"—"We ain't playin'; we're only practicin' for tomorrow's game."—*New York Sun*.

"I say, old man, can you lend me a tenner?"—"No; you remember what Shakespeare says: 'A loan oft loses both itself and friend.'"—"Yah! You can go to a nunney! I've had enough of you."—*New York Sun*.

Counsel (to witness)—Is it possible, Uncle Rastus, that you would swear to what you know is not the truth for a single penny dollar?" Uncle Rastus (indignantly)—"No, sah; de gemman give me \$2."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

With a high appreciation of a great and interesting truth, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps remarked: "The sweetest song is that no poet has begun." And as a general thing, the sweetest poet is he who has begun no song.—*New York World*.

Sister Clara (entertaining young Mr. Feathery)—Why do you ask me, Bobby, if was at the market yesterday?" You know very well I was not. Bobby—I heard Mr. Feathery say something about your being in the market.—*New York Sun*.

As soon as you forget to pay a man a small sum you owe him tell him so and he will be satisfied. It is the putting off and putting off of such payments and not telling the man you have forgotten it that makes him mad.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Patent agent—I've got just the thing you want. It is a book-holder, and German professor—Well, I don't want him; I vos hold onto my books puddy yell. Wat-I vant ish a patient ash vitt bring back dot books vat was borrowed from me.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

A young lady insists that it isn't the pathos of the acting at the theatre that makes her cry, but the soulful sobbing of the violinists. She may be right. It is certain that nothing will make a man with a musical ear feel more weeping than a mismanaged fiddle.—*Somerville Journal*.

"I am so glad," said Miss Pretty-sweet, looking up from the paper, "that the Government has at last become interested in our coast defenses. Last winter there weren't half enough toboggan chutes to accommodate half the people who wanted to coast."—*Burdette*.

Brown—I saw you going home very late last night with a turkey under your arm, Robinson. Robinson—Yes, I was down at Rumangun's with the boys until nearly 2 o'clock rafting. I won't. Brown—Was it a nice turkey? Robinson—I don't know. I was too sick to-day to eat any of it.—*New York Sun*.

Madame unexpectedly enters the larder, where she detects Baptiste, the footman, in the act of drinking Chartreuse liqueur. Both stare at each other in open-mouthed astonishment. At length madame broke silence and said in a tone of severity: "Really Baptiste, I am surprised." Baptiste (in a tone of exasperation)—"And so am I. Why, I thought madame had gone out!"—*Le Mosque de Fer*.

Thanksgiving at Sharon Farm.

BY ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN.

The snow had been falling all day long. Early Thursday morning, when Bijah took the bright scoured pail from the rack on the sunny side of the broad eaved old house, the hills about Sharon farm were brown and sere; not a semblance of snow was in the atmosphere, only a dull leaden coloring off toward the north. But by the time the last patient mulley was stripped, a little flurry of flakes beat against the cowshed window, and Bijah told Grandpa Parsons that "He'd be thumped if it warn't goin' ter be reg'ler Thanksgiving weather arter all."

Hour after hour the snow continued to fall. Softly like a mantle it spread over field and farm building, gradually sifted down among the frozen herbage; at first hardly showing the place of hiding, but later asserting itself and burrowing the dead grasses and encircling the freshly plowed fields. Ever and anon a leafless daisy or broken stalk of the mullen still could be seen bending under its load like some discouraged sentinel of a lost cause.

By noon the barren hills, the rambling fences, the long shambling barns, the straw stacks; the old homestead were all alike beautiful in their garments of white. "Der Thanksgiving's," little Gilbert said as he flattened his diminutive nose against the window pane.

Thanksgiving was the great day at Grandpa Parsons. Christmas and New Years were but feeble imitations. There were good reasons for Thanksgiving being celebrated at Sharon farm; many things to be thankful for, thought grandpa as he leaned back in his capacious easy chair before the glowing arch fire.

The great cavernous arch was the Mecca of Sharon farm. To-day it was loaded down with its shaggy hickory back-log and four sticks, and piled high with apple tree limbs, sending forth its many colored flames in snapping, crackling play, filling the room with a genial warmth and an aroma of orchard and forest.

A chorus of "Grandpa, grandpa, the turkey is already for the table; why grandpa has been dreaming," and Gilbert and Mary, Horace and Helen climbed upon his lap and covered his face with Thanksgiving greetings. But Grandma Thankful, standing over them, knew that it was not all a dream that had caused the tear to glisten on the dear eyelids; and she tenderly took one hand, while the children clamed for the other and led the little Seth of her childhood to his place at the head of the table, and listened reverently to his fervent heart's outpouring and soft "Amen."—*Kansas City Herald*.

What He Discovered.

A handsomely dressed young woman entered a crowded street car. A long-whiskered old fellow, wearing a dingy skull cap and a suit of home-spun clothes got up and said:

"Miss, take my seat. I don't look as well as these here gentlemen"—nodding at several men—"but I've discovered that I've got more politeness."

The young woman sat down without thanking the old fellow; and, slyly winking at a woman whom she knew, whispered:

"How do you like my gallant country hoosier? Don't you think he would cut quite a figure in a dime museum?"

The young woman got up. The old fellow sat down, and, stroking his whiskers, remarked:

"B'leve I'll just keep on a settin' here, Miss. I stand up so much at the dime museum jest now that I'm sorter tired. I've got a little more politeness than these here gentlemen but I have discovered that I ain't got nigh so much meat."

The young woman got up. The old fellow sat down, and, stroking his whiskers, remarked:

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MICHIGAN.

Condensed Reports of the Latest News from all Parts of the State

—Caro is taking steps toward securing a woolen-mill.

—Twenty men are employed in the two hoop shops at Merrill.

—A local option law was adopted in Van Buren county Thursday.

—A party of forty Hollanders arrived in Grand Rapids, Wednesday, and will settle down in that city.

—Revenue collections in upper peninsula foot up to \$100,000 this year, against \$70,000 last season.

—Edward Jones, a Muskegon insurance agent, left his home last Friday, and has not been seen since.

—The Lawton public schools and all public meetings have been suspended owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever.

—The State Board of Health has issued a program for a sanitary convention to be held at Albion, December 6 and 7.

—Genesee county people say that recent rains have not raised water in their wells, and fear there will not be enough to water stock during winter months.

—Rev. Dr. Kaskell, who resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Ann Arbor a few days ago, will permanently retire after March next from active ministerial work.

—Charles Wright, Maj. Kelly, David Hillis, and the latter's two younger brothers narrowly escaped drowning near Port Austin while attempting to take some flour away from the stranded steamer Oscella.

During the season just ended the Dutch, South Shore & Ashland has shipped 53,091 tons of ore to local furnaces. Lake shipments from Lake Superior mines are now ended, the total shipments being 4,396,635 tons, on increase over last year of 903,449 tons.

—The young people of Belleville are talking strongly of forming a young people's literary and dramatic society. Such a venture on the part of the young people would be a profitable as well as entertaining means of spending the long dreary hours of a winter's evening.

—The Gig Saddle Manufacturing Company has been organized at Jackson with a capital of \$50,000. The following are the stockholders: Hovey Bros., J. M. Quivey, W. H. Withington, H. A. Hayden, C. C. Bloomfield, A. B. Robinson, G. W. A. Dodge, J. F. Sammons, Jas O'Donnell.

—The report sent out from Detroit Sunday that the two sons of Senator Jones had left town having abandoned all hopes of getting their father away, was not true, but, as the Probate Court declares its inability to deal with the matter, it is difficult to see what the sons can do.

—For sale—on long time, at your own figure—a cow, warranted to kick harder, reach farther, and to perform the operation with greater exactness and upon more inauspicious occasions than any other cow in Michigan. Regarding this cow we know whereof we speak.—*Paw Paw Courier*.

—A deer was seen in the vicinity of Dundee one day last week, and every gun owner straightway came down with the buck fever. The animal is supposed to have been looking for the Dunne hunters, who went north a few weeks ago, and at sight of a bear, made tracks for home.

—The District Convention of the W. C. T. U. for the Third District, convened at Marshall Tuesday afternoon with a full attendance of delegates. Mrs. Lathrop of Jackson, entertained a large audience at the Presbyterian church in the evening, choosing as her subject, "Experiments and Settlement." She handled her subject in a satisfactory manner to the audience.

—Sidney Wheeler was arrested at Kalamazoo on a charge of arson. He was building a house and unable to complete it. It was discovered to be on fire one night recently, and Wheeler was seen leaving the premises. To a question he replied that he had been to see what was the matter. The insurance policy was canceled the next day. Wheeler is considered deranged.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock Wednesday morning the residence of George P. Cornell, near the outskirts of Big Rapids, took fire from a stove and was burned to the ground, the fire department being unable to reach it with water. The most of the contents were also burned. Loss to building and contents about \$3,000, with \$1,700 insurance on house and \$300 on furniture.

—The occasion of D. F. Glidden's removal to Detroit was recognized by the Knights of Pythias, of Big Rapids, Tuesday night, when they formally presented him with a series of resolutions, and at a supper later in the evening gave him a Supreme Representative's gold emblem. Mr. Glidden has been for years an active member of the order, and is Past Grand Chancellor of Michigan.

Albert W. Hammer of Ypsilanti, was convicted at Flint, Thursday, on a charge of fraudulently obtaining the signature to a promissory note. This is the first case in this State under this statute as applied to the Bohemian oat swindle, and has created great interest throughout the state. This conviction will create consternation among the Bohemian oat dealers, in whose midst can be found many heretofore respectable and wealthy men.

—The jury in the case of the mysterious death of L. K. Shaw, which occurred near Romeo on Thursday last, still continues to meet, but finds nothing out. By the direction of the Prosecuting Attorney of Macomb county, the stomach of the deceased has been sent to a competent chemist for analysis. The jury will meet again on Saturday, when the analysis will be received and a verdict given. D. N. Lowell, of Romeo, has charge of the case.

—For several weeks past a man has terrorized women in the eastern part of Detroit by pinching them on the body. He would suddenly dart into a crowd, grab a woman, pinch her vigorously, and then run away. A man named John Ward was arrested on a charge of attacking and pinching a lady living on St. Aubin avenue, having previously gone to her house and asked for something to eat. Ward denies the state.

charge. The police think they have now found the pincher.

—Dr. Eugene Curtis, of Dowagiac, has been convicted in the United States Court here for selling liquor without a license, and fined \$100. A company of poker players were accustomed to meet in the doctor's office and play for fun. The latter claimed that they drank, but at his expense. Others claimed that those who drank deposited a chip in the bank for each drink, and that if the chips were not put up no drinks were forthcoming. Finally one man lost heavily and complained because the cash he lost was not returned. Then the doctor was arrested for selling liquor without a United States license.

—A lot of drunken Finns raised a disturbance last Monday night in the saloon of Oscar Field, Negaunee. The proprietor ordered one Jacob Terman to leave his house. Terman refused to go, and a general row began. In the melee Terman was struck on the head by a heavy club in the hands of Field, crushing in his skull. The matter was kept so quiet that the police had great difficulty in locating the perpetrators of the deed, but Monday Field was placed under arrest for the assault. Terman lingered until Tuesday morning when he died. Field will now be held for murder. He is a hard character, about 30 years of age. His examination took place Wednesday.

The Latest Occupation for Women.

Among the many occupations invented by impious women as a means of support, probably the most original is that of a woman of thirty, who had been for several years at the head of her father's luxurious establishment, and learned through experience the art of entertaining his many friends at dinner. Left suddenly an orphan, and without a cent to call her own, she began to cast about in her mind for some means of earning her own living. She was not much of a musician and she did not have either knock or desire to teach what languages she knew. She couldn't write or paint, and in fact, she found it difficult to find within herself any knowledge sufficient to be worth money enough to support her. "If I only knew one thing thoroughly" she cried, "but the only thing I know is how to give dinner parties. I know that exactly and completely, but the question is how to get dinners, not how to give them." Thinking the matter over in every light a sudden inspiration came to her; there were numbers of people who could give dinners who didn't know how to and she might teach them. She told her ideas to her friends, and they encouraged her by employing her on such occasions, and relieving themselves of infinite care and worry thereby. Her method was this: She went to the diners she ordered all the flowers, favors, and dinner cards, arranged them herself, got the dining-table in proper condition, saw that all the changes of plates and silver were ready, and, like a major-general, stood and gave her orders until dessert was served, upon which she drew a sigh of relief, put on her gloves, and slipped away. Soon her patronage increased when the people who employed her found what clever and original ideas she had and how entirely she lifted all care and responsibility from their shoulders. She made a business of getting at the latest ideas from the florists. The caterers, the china-shops, and the restaurants, and applied them while they were new, and after she became interested in the work, began to develop all sorts of original inspirations.—*New York World*.

—How the Governor Got Even.

An old citizen, of high social and official standing in St. Joseph, tells a story of the famous Missouri governor, Bob Stewart, which true to the letter, proves that fact is stranger than fiction.

"I was coming up the Missouri river when I was a boy," said the ex-governor, "and I was working my way on a steamboat. At a point where we had to wood up I didn't carry as big a load as some of the roustabouts, nor move with that agility that the others did, for I was not strong and had been tenderly raised. The mate became enraged at my slow movements on the gang-plank, and he gave me a kick and sent me ashore, and confiscated my buffalo robe as payment for my passage to that point. I never saw that mate again until I had been inaugurated governor of this state."

—A pious crank at San Jose, Cal., is asking all the religious and temperance organizations in the country to "fill up posts, to be presented to Senator Stanford, asking him to endow his university with money derived from some other source than the product of the vine."

Three old men died at Bradford, Vt., last week. They were: R. M. Kent, aged 84 years; Edwin Fisher, 80, and Joshua Gerry, 95. For many years the latter person pursued the business of a drover, and was well known all over the northern New England States.

—Americans who went to England this year to enjoy pleasant weather missed it by a great many months. While in America the autumn has been unusually pleasant, England for the past two months has had an extraordinary amount of cutting east wind, and a hard winter has already set in.

—It would be well," remarks the *Jackson (Ga.) Argus*, "for the Baptist church authorities to prevent the belfry of that church so as to prevent its being made an asylum for pigeons. Religious worship is often disturbed by this ridiculous nuisance, and we hope it will be properly looked after."

The days of the small shopkeeper, who only buys at third or fourth hand in small quantities without any command of market, are considered numbered in London; owing to the continued development of co-operation. An enormous amount of solid capital is being used in antagonism to retail competitors.

Cyrus De Forest, a farmer at North Wilton, Conn., has a nuptial birthday party and gift an ugly. A swarm of bees at this time entered the house in a very mysterious manner, and take possession of the space between the ceiling and floor. Last year he reaped a harvest of seventy-six pounds of honey and this year seventy-nine. The bees are killed each year, but a new swarm returns the next season.

—One day wandering through the wards and districts of the penitentiary, I saw that mate working at a forge. He had been sent there for killing, in a passion, a man under his command. I knew him instantly, and I directed the warden to send the man to the gubernatorial mansion in the garb of a gentleman. When the man arrived I took him into my private office and asked him if he recognized me. He replied that he did. Said I: "Do you remember one time, at such and such a place, of kicking a boy and sending his ashore who had been working in your gang?"

—The man said: "No, I don't remember it; but it is very likely that I did it."

—Well, says I, I am that boy, and here is your pardon. I always thought I would get even with you."

—The tears came to the old man's eyes and he said: "Well, governor, to a mate in those days a man had to be a dog."

—You played well your part," I said. "Now leave here and don't let me see you again."

—As he made his exit I gave him an able-bodied kick, and little Bob Stewart had got even with that big steamboat mate.

—Sounds like a romance, doesn't it? Yes. But every word is true, I need barely say, sir!"—*St. Joseph Gazette*.

Tarantula Bitten.

A boy living in Gilroy Valley, Cal., was bitten four times by a tarantula, which was concealed in the sleeve of an undershirt, which he was trying to put on. His father at once killed a turkey, ripped it open and placed the boy's arm inside. The judges held office for life, never resign, and they live so long that it is considered a long life lease to get an appointment on the bench. As at present constituted, when a New Castle county court is in session it consists of a chief justice nearly 80 years of age, and two associate judges, one of whom is 85 years old and the other is unable to hear.

—One hundred farmers' institutes will be held this winter in Ohio as part of the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the state.

FACT AND FANCY.

Rochester, N. Y., has named a street after Gladstone.

Wood is dearer in New Hampshire now than for many years.

A New York brewer gives his workmen forty legs of beer a day.

At Barre, Vt., the granite industry furnished 1,182 men with employment.

The prohibitionists of Connecticut will hold a state convention at New Haven Dec. 7.

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A solid cut-glass bedstead, richly worked, was lately made at Birmingham, England, for a Calcutta millionaire.

The crop of onions in Georgia is the finest ever seen by the oldest inhabitant. Hogs are getting very fat in the woods.

In southern Arizona business of all kinds is increasing in volume, and the mining and cattle industries are assuming large proportions.

The most ancient agricultural society in the United States was organized in South Carolina. It was founded in 1781, and is therefore 108 years old.

At Cleveland, O., is a Froebel society composed of young ladies, which holds monthly meetings in the interest of kindergarten work and supports a free kindergarten.

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The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND lays great stress on the necessity of reducing the surplus, and his method is to reduce the tariff. If the past legislation on the subject teaches anything, it cannot be done in that way except by so great a reduction as to make it equivalent to absolute free trade. He might as well attempt to climb a tree by jumping into a well. The increased imports stimulated by such a reduction, would more than balance the loss in rates. This is our history. We had the same condition of things he now complains of, in 1836 under a tariff of 35 per cent., when 28 millions dollars were divided among the states, and again in 1856 a plethoric treasury with a tariff of only 26 per cent. In both of these cases, a democratic President became alarmed lest a panic might occur. In order to prevent it, in both cases, the tariff was reduced, as the President now recommends, and in both cases, the panic feared, came and paralyzed the country, the one in 1837, the other in 1857, both following immediately the remedial measures adopted to prevent it. In 1872 and in 1880, the same senseless policy was again adopted, and with similar though not so disastrous results. Now Mr. Cleveland proposes to try it again. In the light of our past financial legislation, what we ask, does Mr. Cleveland's message indicate courage or stupidity?

Now comes the report from Wayne Co., New York, that the greatest excitement prevails there, on account of a late ruling of the Treasury Department, to the effect that foreign peppermint oil may be brought into this country free of duty, when designed for re-export; that it may be imported in sixteen ounce bottles, and repacked for re-export, in twenty-one ounce bottles. A very harmless ruling it would seem on the face of it, but one familiar with the peppermint oil business, will see that it is a direct and destructive blow to that great enterprise in this country. Wayne Co. grows the bulk of the oil used in the entire world. It is the great industry of the locality, and by years of conscientious management, the Wayne Co. growers have established such a reputation that their oil brings the highest price in the markets of the world.

Lately they have begun raising mint in Japan, and the obvious purpose of the ruling above referred to, is to allow this impure and unrecognized oil, to be sent into the market under a New York brand and sold on the reputation built up in this country by long years of patient effort. No wonder Wayne Co. is "ablaze," democrats and republicans unite in condemning the unjustifiable wrong, the department has done them. They denounce the outrage, on plane "entirely aloof from politics," but it is quite evident that the final rebuke will be given at the ballot box.

No one, whatever his politics, can read Mr. Blaine's interview on the message, and not feel that a master mind is dealing with the topic of the hour. His discussion is fundamental, and discloses a clear and full comprehension of the needs of the country and the best policy and methods for maintaining our commercial independence and general prosperity.

None knows his country better than Mr. Blaine, and no one brings to the consideration of its interests, more logical acumen and broader statesmanship. There is nothing superficial in his make up. He has studied profoundly the growth of the great Republic. He has lived in and through the years of its most marvellous development, and holds in easy grasp, all the factors of the problem. No industry or class of men, is overlooked.

Mr. Cleveland puts his ear to the ground but mistakes the voice of England for the urgent claims of patriotism, and gives to her his honeyed words, but leaves their sting in the homes of his own people. The words of Blaine come like the rushing blast from the mountain upon a sultry air. They are terse, pungent, patriotic words. There is no driving sentinelism about "cheap goods" or terror begotten of too much treasure. A problem is before him. He takes it up like a man of courage as he is, grasps all its details and in clear logical terms announces its solution. The American people will be slow to disregard his words.

THE SCIENCE OF TEACHING.

"Science" implies knowledge and the science of teaching, is only another way of expressing, "the how to do it." It does not imply that there is but one method as some teachers, by their practice, assert. A man is no mechanic unless he knows which way the grain lies, and the strength and properties of the material on which he works. So when a teacher restricts his energy to one method, he forfeits his claim to be scientific. Science is broad and comprehensive, and method is only the alphabet of it. A teacher must be a student of human nature. The nature of a child must always determine the method. It is painful sometimes to watch the effect of teachers who have learned the science of education out of books, and not less painful is it to the subject who submits to the method applied. Many a bright boy has become a slacker under the process. Many a grand possibility has lain dormant through life, because the teacher has failed to touch a sympathetic chord. Methods are as numerous as the peculiarities in children. If there are fifty holes, all of different shape, who would think to stop them all with round plugs? There are fifty children before one teacher and that teacher is shut up to some one method that must apply to all of them. What is worse, that method is often given her by a superior who has never watched those children an hour in his life, and it often happens that the teacher is condemned and loses her

place because of impossible conditions imposed. Every teacher has in her school, bright boys, dull boys, stubborn boys, captious boys, all sorts of boys. Yet, instead of taking these characteristics as a guide to her method, she has her method given her and is compelled by authority to make use of no other. As a result the dull boy remains a dull boy, whereas, had he received the proper touch, his sluggish mind would have responded and his ambition been kindled under the inspiration of awakening thought. The disposition of a child, is the outward expression of an inward mental structure and should point the teacher to the proper treatment. Hum drum in a school room is out of place, unless you want to make do. To be a live teacher, the method of to-day, if unsuccessful, must be supplemented by some other to-morrow. Vigilance, large resources as to methods, coupled with personal enthusiasm, are some of the conditions of success.

QUININE AND THE TARIFF.
Judging from the frequent reference to quinine as an illustration of the benevolent workings of free trade, it would almost seem that this "Science of Assumption," as Mr. Mill calls free trade, has built its whole superstructure on this one item of commerce. It seems that the free trader never suspects the fact that gives away his case when he cites this drug to confirm his claim. Unfortunately for him the history of quinine since 1867 is, like ancient Gaul, divided into three parts, an examination of which is very instructive.

The first period is from 1867 to 1873, not including the last date, 6 years. The second period is from 1873 to 1880, also 6 years. The third period from 1880 to 1884, 4 years.

During the first period, the tariff was 45 per cent. and the average annual foreign price for the period was \$1.14 per oz.

During the second period, the tariff was 20 per cent. and average price \$2.17 per oz. For the third period the tariff was nothing. In other words, quinine was in 1880 put on the free list, and the average price was \$2.23 per oz. These, remember, were the invoice prices at which it was imported into this country and the figures are taken from the official report and can not be questioned. Tabulating these we have

First period, 6 years, tariff 45 per cent. \$1.14
Second " " " 20 " " \$2.17
Third " " " Free " " \$2.23

Examining this we find that as the tariff went down the foreign price went up. So the importer paid nearly twice as much for free quinine as he did when the tariff was 45 per cent. and did for four years at least after it was put on the free list. This is sorry comfort for the free trader for he would have us believe that the foreign manufacturer is a philanthropist and will furnish us goods at the same price when the tariff is taken off as before. It is only on that supposition that he can make it appear that the consumer pays the tariff and would get the goods so much less were the "tax" removed.

But, here, his favorite illustration shows that the instant we take off the tariff to benefit the consumer, he adds the same amount or more, directly to the invoice price.

We do not claim that the removal of the tariff made all this change in the foreign price. The change is too great, and so it is necessary to seek some other cause, to account for it, and for the subsequent decline after 1884. In justice we might hold the free trader to the figures, at least so long as he maintains that the price has declined by reason of exemption from duty, but when he sees the figures, he will probably deny that he ever used the drug as an illustration of the benefit of free trade. If there is any thing a free trader hates, it is official figures, and for a very good reason. They uniformly take the ground from under him, and of course he will have nothing to do with them.

Since 1884, the price of quinine has steadily declined and is very cheap today, because, it is claimed, it is on the free list. Let us see. During the period from 1867 to 1884, the whole supply of cinchona bark from which quinine is made, was obtained from South America, and had become nearly exhausted before the period closed. The increasing scarcity accounts for a part of the advance in prices, and the greed of the foreign manufacturer for the other part. In 1861, England foresaw the early exhaustion of the cinchona forests in South America and took measures to secure a new source of supply. Seeds of the cinchona tree were taken to Ceylon at the above date, and vast areas were planted there.

In 1869 there were 28 oz. of the bark exported, and so rapid was the growth that in 1882, the export rose to 6,925,595 pounds, and in 1884 to 11,500,000 pounds. In these figures, we find an adequate cause for the great reduction in price which the free trader never tires of citing, in confirmation of his theory.

The claim is preposterous as the figures show, but is no more absurd than the doctrine they seek to establish. Free trade is wholly in the interest of the foreigner and if any one is skeptical on that point, let him read the English estimate of the President's message, estimate the money and effort made in this country by the Cobden Club, to debauch public sentiment and get possession of our country as a dumping ground for their surplus goods.

CHANCERY SALE.—STATE OF MICHIGAN Circuit Court for Washtenaw County in Chancery, William Smith, complainant vs. John H. Hochstadt and Mary E. Hochstadt defendants. The sum of \$1,000,000 of a general order of the Court in Chancery made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Adrian, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county, on Friday the 20th day of January, 1888, at nine o'clock A.M. The sum of \$1,000,000 is the amount of certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, as well described as follows, viz., "A village lot in Clark's Addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, according to the original survey and plan of said addition." Dated Dec. 5th 1887.

FRANK JOSLYN,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
ALLEN & MCCORRILL,
Washtenaw Co. Mich.
Attorneys.

1420

D. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, corner of Adams and Emmet Streets, Ypsilanti. Telephone No. 45.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, Pearl street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DR. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office and residence on River street, L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

D. W. R. BARTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Huron street, (opposite Mineral Bath House) Ypsilanti, Mich. Call in city or country will receive prompt attention.

A. CARD & DR. FLORA H. RUCH, RESIDENTS, corner of Washington and Ellis streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.

H. HEMPHILL, BACHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti.

JOHN B. VAN FOSSEN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

Over the Bee Hive,

UNION BLOCK, - CONGRESS ST.

Vitalized Air if desired.

A. B. BELL, DENTIST.

VANTUYL BLOCK,

Congress - Street.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when necessary.

First National Bank, Ypsilanti

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$75,000.

OFFICERS:

D. L. QUIRK, Pres. CHAS. KING, Vice-Pres.
W. L. PACK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

D. L. QUIRK, L. A. BARNES,
E. F. UHL, C. S. WORTLEY,
CHAS. KING, S. H. DODGE.

Hickory & Ash Timber

I will pay \$12.00 per cord, cash, for good Second Growth Hickory Butts, suitable for Axe Handles, delivered at my shop south of depot, Ypsilanti.

Good Second Growth Ash, suitable for Whiffle trees, Neck-Yokes, etc., also wanted.

0921* C. W. DICKINSON.

THOSE STEERS!

are nearly gone, but we will still continue to sell superior meat. Look at our Special Prices on

CURED MEATS.

Smoked Hams, - 11 Cents

Smoked Bacon, - 10 Cents

Smoked Shoulders, 8 Cents

H. Fairchild & Co.

E. SAMSON,

Is now receiving

CHRISTMAS

GOODS

MORE BEAUTIFUL

AND

Cheaper Than Ever.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

Or do you think of using

Lumber or Paint

In large or small quantities?

If you do you should call at once on

S. W. PARSONS & CO.

DEALERS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of all kinds!

Lumber Yard and Factory north of Public Squares, east side; Branch Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

L. M. DUGGAN,

GILBERT BLOCK, AT THE DEPOT,

—DEALER IN—

Boots & Shoes

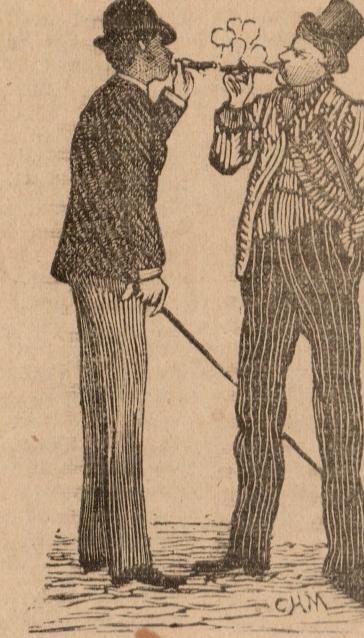
Special Bargains in Best Goods during the next Thirty days.

A Splendid Felt Boot (the best) with High Rubbers, for only \$2.25.

High Rubbers for Felt Boots, only \$1.00.

My Prices are the Lowest and my goods guaranteed. Repairing neatly done—Sewed work a specialty.

L. M. DUGGAN.



"Hello, Dick, old boy; give us a light.

Thanks, By the way, Dick, where is it you get your Clothing? Now my clothes, which

I got same time or thereabout, look rumpled up, out of shape, and no style; while yours look as well as if the best tailor in the state made 'em."

"Why, Jo, my dear fellow, you must go to JOE SANDERS' if you want good clothes and a fit. You see it don't cost any more to get the style and that, if you go to Sanders', than it costs to dress like you. Ta-ta, old fellow. Try Sanders next time, and you'll be suited, and you wont be paralized by your suspender button flying off when you make a bow to a lady acquaintance on the street, either."

FIRST OF THE NEW CROPS!

"FROG CHOP"

The very choicest new season's early pickings Japan Tea, only 50 cts. per pound.

Don't fail to try this Tea. For sale by

A. A. GRAVES,

THE GROCER,

GEO. FULLER & SON,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS.

Building Estimates, with Plans and Specifications furnished on application.

Shop on River Street.

N. CORDARY,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES!

Has on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries, such as

TEAS AND COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Which will be sold on a very small margin. Special attention will be given to FARMERS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and other parties desiring to avail themselves of our JOBING PRICES by buying in large quantities.

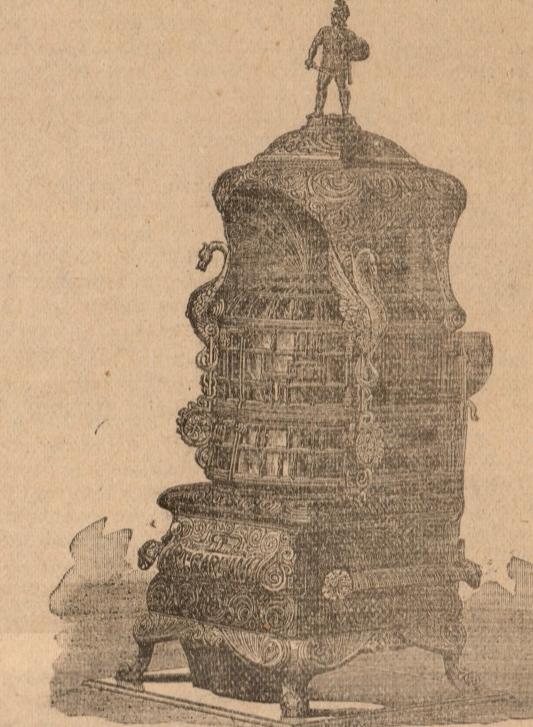
The Highest Market Prices paid for Butter and Eggs either in Cash or Trade.

N. Cordary, Congress St., Near Iron Bridge.

"MAKE NO MISTAKE!"

THE WORLD'S BEST STILL AHEAD.

THE ART GARLAND



Is original and elegant in design, beautiful in finish, perfect in operation; has more radiating surface,



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low priced nostrums or phosphate powders. Sold incase. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

345-50

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT
German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK

For those really sick \$1,000 will be paid
to him who can furnish a receipt
for SULPHUR BITTERS.

It will cure you, it
will not assist or cure, it
will never fail.

Do you suffer with
that feverish all-gone?

Cleanse the vitiated
blood when you see
the skin through the skin.

Operatives who are
closely confined
and sores. Rely on
the great and work
of health will follow.

SULPHUR BITTERS
will cure Liver Complaints.

Don't be deceived; it
will cure Liver Complaints.

Don't be without it,
it will build you up and
make you strong and
fit.

If you do not want
SULPHUR BITTERS
will build you up and
make you strong and
fit.

It will cure you.

Do you want the best Medical Work published?

Send 3 cent stamps to A. E. ORDWAY & CO., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

PAINT

Brainerd COIT & CO'S ONE-GAY BEAUTY PAINT
is the best paint ever made. It is
Fashionable Shades: Lattice, Maroon, Vermilion,
Blue, Yellow, Olive, Lake, Brewster and Waggon
Red. Price 25c per pint. Paints, Colors, Pots,
Tin Boxes, Fronts, Screens, Doors, Boards,
etc. Send for sample.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

YOUR BUCCY

COIT'S HONEST

Are you going to Paint this year? If so, do
not buy a paint containing water or turpentine which
will not dry. COIT & CO'S PAINT that is warranted to
last a week, cost 10c, and when it wears out
you can get it at 10c. It is a popular and
suitable shade, warranted to dry
as fast as a Rock over night. No trouble. No
frogs. Try it, you will be convinced.

WONT DRY STICKY

CAUTION

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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington, will be eighty-nine years of age in December, but he says that he expects to entertain more than usual during the coming season.

NORMAN LOCKYER, the English scientist, claims to have discovered that the origin of the universe is found in the meteorite, and now the question is, is Lockyer right?

CHARLES CARROLL, of Maryland, who has just married Historian Bancroft's granddaughter, is a young man of twenty-three, stout in figure and very dark in complexion.

It is now rumored that Prince Alexander of Battenberg is to marry Princess Louise of Wales. The enthusiasm of Queen Victoria over Battenberg sons-in-law is simply astounding.

VISCOUNT KABAYAMA, Admiral of the Japanese Navy, is in Philadelphia with his staff. He says he saw many wonderful things in Washington which were a revelation to him. If he will return to that city after Congress opens he will see some more.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS has permitted a young woman clerk in his department to marry one of the male clerks without dismissal. This is contrary to precedent, but seems to agree with common sense. Besides, they are all mail clerks in Vilas's department.

ADMIRAL MOUCHEZ, Director of the Paris Observatory, announces that all the necessary measures have been adopted for beginning the great photographic map of the sky in 1889. It will doubtless be as Mouchez he can do to get a good likeness of the star heavens.

It took a Boston newspaper to discover that Rev. Charles A. Berry, who has been called to the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has a head and face greatly resembling those of Philip Melanchthon, who was born just five years after Columbus first reached these shores.

It is said that H. Rider Haggard contemplates writing a sequel to "She." As he totally annihilated the old lady at the end of his former novel, a sequel seems to be an impossibility. But Haggard's ingenuity is equal to almost any feat. He could doubtless revive "She" with a few chemicals.

The present month of October is favored by having two full moons. The one which has just fulfilled is the "harvest moon," which is always the full moon which happens nearest the autumnal equinox, because it rises from night to night more nearly after sunset than any other moon in the year, and hence is favorable for harvesting the late crops.

MARLAND COGSWELL HOBBS, A. B., of the Harvard Law School, has been awarded the Summer prize of \$100. This prize, which is now given for the first time, is the gift of the late Charles Sumner, Class of 1830. It is open to any student in any department of Harvard and calls for a dissertation on the subject of universal peace. It will hereafter be awarded yearly.

WHEN Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, was sent to jail for contempt of court a few months ago he had been defending one William Jones, charged with larceny. Jones was acquitted, declared insane subsequently and sent to the lunatic asylum at Staunton, Va. The superintendent of that institution has now discovered that Jones is perfectly sane but is afflicted with chronic laziness.

THE authorities of the Pennsylvania road are experimenting with an automatic whistle which will give the signal at grade crossings, whether the engineer is awake or asleep. The device is very simple, consisting merely of a bar or lever connecting with the whistle and extending down to within an inch of the track. At a point six hundred yards from the crossing a projection is placed, which, striking against the lever, starts the whistle.

WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON SPARKS, whose resignation from the General Land Office has just been accepted by the President, is a tall, erect man, fifty years of age and rather handsome. His hair is tinged with gray and his mustache and chin whiskers are nearly white. The most remarkable feature of his costume is his hat. He has his headgear especially manufactured for him. It is made of black silk felt, with a top like an inverted flowerpot, and a perfectly flat brim about three inches wide. This peculiar hat he wears in both summer and winter.

It is found practicable, at last, to make the waste of pine saw mills available for paper pulp. In reducing the wood to pulp bisulphite of lime has been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated; heretofore only lead-lined boilers would resist its action, these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discovered in Germany a kind of brick lining for boilers, which serves the purpose in question. The wood, sawed in small pieces, is digested with the bisulphite in large boilers lined with this brick, heat being supplied through lead steam pipes, nothing further being necessary except thorough washing of the fiber. The bisulphite is made on the spot, by passing sulphurous vapor through porous limestone kept thoroughly wet.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

FIRE-RECORD.

The building occupied by Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Chicago, was completely ruined by fire Monday night. The loss on the building is placed at \$115,000; insurance, \$55,000. Phelps, Dodge & Palmer estimate their loss at \$60,000, and say that it is about covered by the insurance. Adjacent property was damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

The Rathbone & Sard stove-works at Albany, New York, were destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The passenger steamer C. H. Merritt, valued at \$18,000, was burned at Chatham, Ontario.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The jury in the Harper case at Cincinnati found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and he was sentenced to ten years, imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Dr. Morrison Mumford, editor of the Kansas City Times, was assaulted by Ed Corrigan, the horseman, and badly bruised about the face and head.

The death is announced at Whatcom, Washington territory, of the notorious L. S. Kalloch, whose quarrels with Charles De Young, editor of The San Francisco Chronicle, led to the shooting of the latter by Kalloch's son.

The jury in the Rainsbarger case at Marshalltown, Iowa, found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life.

Three negroes were lynched at Rives, Tenn., Wednesday, for committing a brutal assault on a 10-year-old girl.

Johann Most was denied a new trial in New York and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. He made a grandiloquent appeal to the court before sentence was passed, in which he asserted that the judge's decision would be ingratiated upon the history of the United States.

Daniel Doherty, the New York man who shot George Graham in London, has been arraigned and charged with murder.

Mrs. Fellowes, an insane woman living at Toronto, Canada, killed her baby Wednesday by cutting off its head.

A collision occurred Wednesday between a passenger and a freight train at Percival, Iowa, by which two tramps were killed.

The indictment in New York charging William Kissane, alias William K. Rogers, the rich Californian, with having forged a \$14,370 check on the Chemical national bank, was dismissed on motion of District Attorney Martine, who says he cannot obtain evidence to convict Kissane. The indictment was found in 1854.

Owing to the riotous conduct of the ore-handlers at Fairport, the sheriff of Lake county, Ohio, called upon the governor for militia, to prevent destruction of property and loss of life.

Frank Klein, chief of a gang of train-robbers who went through a train at Little Rock, Arkansas, four years ago has just been arrested in Indian Territory. A United States marshal arrested Joseph Wright at El Paso, Texas, Monday, charging him with being accessory to the Arizona train-robberies.

Two citizens of Arkansas named Garrett and Waggoner, got into a fight with each other Monday, which ended in the killing of both combatants.

GASUALTIES.

By the falling of a heavy beam at an ice house near Alton, Ill., one man was killed and several others were seriously injured.

The British steamer Lorne was wrecked Sunday off the east coast of the island of Hainan.

Two men were killed and five others injured by the burning of a flour-mill at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. G. W. West, a retired merchant of Binghamton, New York, was burned to death in his residence near that city Monday night.

POLITICAL.

A New York paper publishes the results of a large number of interviews with members of congress on the tariff question, from which it would appear that the President's recommendations on the subject meet the approval of the great majority of his own party and of a few Republicans. Of ninety-eight Republicans who were interviewed with reference to their choice for President next year, twenty-five expressed themselves in favor of Blaine.

In the election at Louisville, Kentucky, Tuesday, there were three candidates for mayor—Clarke D. Jacob, ex-minister to the United States of Colombia, democrat; S. L. Avery, republican, and W. B. Koke, democrat. Mr. Jacob received a majority which is estimated to exceed two thousand votes.

INDUSTRIAL.

A call has been issued for the eighth annual convention of the Illinois Miners' Protective association, which is to be held at Springfield on January 24.

It is thought that the disputes between the shoe manufacturers of Rochester and their employees will be amicably settled during the present week.

At a meeting of the managers of the western railroads it was decided to make a reduction in freight rates to all points on the Missouri river from Kansas City to Sioux City. The new tariff will go into effect in January.

At a meeting of the directors at Dubuque, Iowa, the Minnesota and Northwestern railroad was sold and transferred to Chicago, St. Paul and Texas City company.

The molders' strike in the malleable iron works at Milwaukee has been settled. The company withdrew the apprentices, and the men returned to work this morning.

The employees of the molding room at the malleable iron-works in the Kinnickinnick valley, Milwaukee, 110 in number, went on a strike because three apprentices had been employed to work with them.

The Typotheces have won a complete victory over the striking printers. The old hands are all anxious to get back upon the old terms, but they find that they must first sign a contract renouncing the union and agreeing to have no connection with any labor organization which pretends to dictate to employers on matters of business.

WASHINGTON.

The President is expected to send about six hundred recess nominations to the Senate for confirmation during the coming week.

At the meeting of the wool-growers and wool-dealers in Washington, a vigorous protest was made against that portion of the president's message which recommends a reduction in the custom duties on wool.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lucius Q. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be justice of United States supreme court; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, secretary of the interior; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, postmaster general; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, secretary of the treasury; George L. Rivers, of New York, assistant secretary of state; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, assistant secretary of the treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, second comptroller of the treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, treasurer of the United States.

Heretofore the annual messages of the presidents have been made up largely of matter that was accessible in the reports of the departments. The message sent by Mr. Cleveland to Congress deals only with the financial condition of the country and the tariff question. The President justifies his departure from precedent by the supreme importance of the subject. He recommends a reduction or abolition of customs duties on wool, such articles do not compete with our own manufactures, and on raw materials as a remedy for the evils caused by the collection of an excessive revenue.

Congress assembled Monday, and such formalities were observed as are usual at the opening of a session. In the Senate Mr. Ingalls presided. Contrary to expectation, objection was made to the admission of Mr. Turpie, but Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, will not be permitted to take his seat until certain questions are settled which may affect the validity of his election. Mr. Carisole was chosen speaker of the house, the vote, which indicates the relative strength of the two parties, standing: Clinton 163, Reed 148.

GENERAL.

The issue of standard silver dollars during the week ending December 10, was \$721,081, which is \$95,062, greater than that of the corresponding week of last year.

An extraordinary case of accidental shooting by which two men lost their lives is reported from Ozark county, Missouri. William Requa, a member of a party that was on a hunting expedition in a remote part of the county, started out by himself, and when at some distance from his companions fired at an object which he took for a deer, but which proved to be W. H. Guintier, also a hunter, from Wyandotte, Kansas. After the discharge of his gun Requa rushed forward, and Guintier, who was still alive, though fatally wounded, fired upon him, killing him instantly.

A valuable Gobelin tapestry, said to be the only genuine one in America, was one of the many curious relics lost by the burning of St. Mary's chapel and parochial school at San Francisco Sunday evening.

Mrs. W. H. Lathrop, wife of a prominent citizen of Racine, Wis., committed suicide by drowning.

Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois State board of health, is now in Indianapolis, where he is consulting with the Indiana State board on the subject of establishing a quarantine against people from the cholera-infected districts of Italy. His idea is that if several states should unite in taking precautionary measures much might be done toward preventing the spread of the disease.

The Northwestern Intercollegiate Alumni association has established a fellowship worth \$350 a year in the Michigan university, which is open to women graduates of the colleges of the northwest.

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The long recess, it is understood, was taken at the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, who found it necessary to send his communication to the British foreign office by mail, and to await further suggestions by mail, all of which requires fully three weeks. The uncertainty of any agreement involving commercial privileges being recognized by congress, even if a treaty should be ratified by the senate, has been made clear to Mr. Chamberlain by the status of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico, which is needless to say that they were fully satisfied with the arrangement.

A Washington special says: It is believed here that the fishery commission have given up all hope of formulating a general treaty, and that the most they hope to accomplish is an agreement on a protocol defining anew the meaning of certain clauses of the treaty of 1818, such as those relating to bait, to repairs and refreshments, and to the transhipment in bond across Canada of American fish.

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FARM TOPICS.

HOG KILLING SUGGESTIONS.

Hog-killing is usually deferred till pretty cold weather. It is at any time a mean, nasty job, and the more uncomfortable if there is alteration from the hot water of the scalding-tub to the freezing temperature outside. If possible, dressing the hogs should be done in a building sheltered from winds. Have all the implements ready before the work begins, so that there need be no unnecessary delays.

CLEANING PORK BARRELS.

Before putting up new pork it is very important to see that the barrel is perfectly sweet. The germs of decay if not entirely destroyed rapidly propagate when fresh material is given them to work on. Even salt in unlimited quantities will not save pork in the barrel in any way out of order. Barrels that have been used for packing beef are especially liable to get out of order, and had better be put to some other use than for keeping pork.

HORSES' FEET ON HARD PAVEMENTS.

Contrary to the natural impression, the very hard stone pavement in cities is not so hard on horses' feet as the smoother surface of equally hard asphalt. In the latter, the horses' shoes strike squarely upon the unyielding surface, with nothing to break the force of the blow. On cobble stone every few steps the small uneven surface hits the frog of the foot, slightly expanding it and thus diminishing the tendency to contracted hoof.

LIGHT-COLORED DRAIN TILE.

Whenever there is iron mixed with clay, tile or brick made from it will turn red by burning. This color is really rust, which the iron changes into when water in contact with it is evaporated. Farmers used to red tile or brick are naturally prejudiced against these of lighter color. Yet if these last are thoroughly burned they are as tough and durable as any others.

In Milwaukee, Wis., the absence of iron in clay gives to the brick buildings of that city a singular cream-colored appearance. Years ago when laying tiles we found occasional specimens of light color, but seemingly hard as the others.

At first these were looked upon as suspicious, and only used at the outlets of drains, where their durability could be watched. Of course they chipped off by freezing when wet, but they stood the test as well as any others. Certainly the cream-colored brick of Milwaukee, though in a high northern latitude, where it has to endure severe cold in winter, is durable enough. On the whole it is doubtful whether color alone is any test of the value of tile.

POTASH AND POTASH.

Mr. A. S. Fuller, in a discussion on fertilizers at the American Pomological Society, laid stress on the important fact that potash from feldspar is comparatively worthless, in fact, he doesn't believe it is worth anything as a fertilizer, while that from wood ashes, having been once through the plants, is valuable. Analysis shows that both are potash, but plants know better than to accept them alike. It is a point worth the attention of all cultivators who employ artificial manures.

GATES VS. BARS.

The old-fashioned bars formerly seen on farms as the openings to fields and lots are now seldom used. They have given way to gates, which if kept in order are every way superior. The gate may cost a little more to make at first, though it uses little more lumber than a pair of bars. The extra expense is for hinges and is far more than repaid by saving of time. Many of the old-fashioned farm methods were fearfully wasteful of the farmer's time and strength. It seemed to be thought it made little difference how hard or long he worked, provided a money saving was thereby effected.

THE ONION CROP.

The onion crop is said to be short all over the country. In Massachusetts the yield is small. In Connecticut the crop is slight; the average yield on 800 acres is 100 barrels an acre, much below last spring, and inferior in size and keeping quality. The onion-growing towns of New York generally report a small crop, and in Orange County the shortage is serious; the 2500 acres of onions will produce some 350,000 bushels in all, against nearly 600,000 in 1885, which are now selling at \$2 per sack of 100 pounds. The New Jersey crop is also short. The same story comes from all over the west.

EARLY MATURING HOGS.

It may be well enough for Southern farmers to keep swine that require two or even three years to reach full growth. But whenever Northern cold prevails during six months of the year it is important that the hog should reach the fattening point in something less than a year. Animals all grow fastest when young, and not only that, but they make much the most growth for food consumed. Sows for breeding may profitably be kept three or four years if they prove good mothers. But all other hogs should be shielded from cold by putting them in the barrel early, just as if we loved them, and indeed we do.

BATTENING WITH STRAW.

Any farmer is inexhaustible, says the Weekly Press, who allows his stock to go into winter quarters poorly sheltered from storms. It does not need money to put up basement barns to secure warmth and comfort, though these, when obtainable, are best, and in the end probably the cheapest. Good temporary shelters are made with rough boards, or even poles set in double rows and filled in with straw. This costs little except labor, and for a year makes as warm a shelter as the expensive basement. By replenishing with straw the double row of poles or boards may be used several years. If stock will not pay for this care, the best thing to do is to sell it for anything it will bring.

WASTING WHEAT.

The cheapness of wheat should not induce wasteful feeding of it. By this we mean substituting it as stock feed where coarse grains would answer every purpose. Whole wheat is excellent for poultry, and as it is the best egg producing food in the world, what is fed to hens goes to men's stomachs nearly as surely as if it were ground and made into bread. But generally speaking, wheat is the grain best adapted to use for human food, and should be used exclusively for that. It is pretty certain that less corn bread is eaten anywhere in this country than there was a few years ago. The cheapness of wheat has caused its substitu-

LEARNING A BEAUTIFUL ART.

A Craze Among Women to Learn Faience Decoration—How It Is Taught.

"The craze for women just now," said a gentleman connected with a company that manufactures faience ware, "is to show in their parlors pieces of decorated work done by themselves."

So great has been the interest on the part of women in faience work and so many have been the applications for instruction in the art that we opened a school in the decoration department of our manufactory. It is only natural that the work the ladies desire to do is of the kind that we call fantasic work, which is the carrying out on pottery of designs of their own fancy, such as the transplanting of flowers, birds, and like subject. Orchids are very much in vogue for this sort of work. The beginner first does the decoration in color, and after more experience, in gold."

"What are the requirements of a young woman necessary to begin this work?"

"And lady, young or old, who possesses a little aptitude for the work and an ordinary amount of industry and perseverance can become fairly proficient in a few lessons, even if she has done anything of the kind before. I don't mean to be understood as saying that she in this short period could produce what would be known as an art piece, but she could do something that she would not be ashamed of as a home ornament. Many ask me if it is necessary to have a knowledge of drawing in order to become proficient in decorating pottery. I tell them it is not. I know that in this we do not agree with many of the schools of decorative art, but nevertheless we believe that it is so and can furnish examples of fine work done in the art by women who knew nothing of drawing."

"What is your course of instruction?"

"The first thing to learn is the proper use of colors and brushes. The work is done chiefly in what is known as mineral colors. By the proper use of colors I mean the use of them in their unfired state, when they do not show the shades which they do after they have been put through the firing process. Then the man goes for the stove-pipe and gets a cinder in his eye. The stove was put up in good shape last year by the stove man but this year the pipe proves to be a little too long. So the man jams his hat down over his eyes, takes a piece of pipe under each arm, and starts for the tin shop to have it fixed. Then he comes back, steps his muddy boots into one of the best parlor chairs to see if the pipe will fit when his wife makes him come down. In the act of descending he plants his foot square down on the hollow of the cat's back, and comes within an ace of trampling the baby under foot. Then the old man gets an old chair from the kitchen and climbs up to the chimney opening again, and makes the startling discovery that in cutting off the end of the pipe, the tinner had made the pipe too large to enter the hole in the chimney. So the man goes into the backyard and splits one side of the end of the pipe with an old ax, and squeezes it between his hands until he makes it smaller.

Then the man gets the pipe into shape only to find that the stove does not stand true. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl move the stove to the left, and the legs fall out again. The legs are replaced and the stove moved to the right, and there is another scuffle with the legs. Then the elbow is found not to be even with the hole in the chimney, and the man goes into the woodshed after some little blocks. Then the man and his wife and the hired girl essay to put the blocks under the legs, and the pipe comes out of the chimney. The pipe is replaced in the chimney hole, when the elbow commences to topple over. The man's wife is visibly agitated, and the man gets the dining-table out of the kitchen and balances an old chair on it, and makes his wife hold the chair while he performs acrobatic feats on the grand combine, in an effort to drive some nails into the ceiling during which performance the man drops the hammer down upon his wife's devoted head, and she surprises him with a yell worthy the emulation of a Comanche Indian.

Finally the man completes the grand act of driving the nails, constructs a wide swing to hold the elbow in position, hammers the pipe a little on one side and then a little on the other, pulls one joint a little here and pushes another length a little there, gives vocal expression to a series of deprecatory and mildly profane adjectives, takes a long breath, breathes deep, drawn sigh of relief, and proudly announces that the job is finished.

A Great Hay-Mow.

He came from Kokomo or Squashville, and as he alighted from a train at the Rock Island station yesterday it was evident that it was his first visit to a large city. The snorting of the engines, the cries of the hawkmen, and the rumble of the trucks laden with baggage made him think of pandemonium. Behind him, hanging to his coat, walked his wife, who seemed the more self-possessed of the two. As they strode down the long platform the eyes of the granger roamed about the huge building. He noted the great height of the roof, the vast space inclosed, stopped and grabbed his wife by the arm. "By gosh," he exclaimed, "what a horrid cesspool of loathesomeness."

Man, in his best estate, is but a bundle of incongruities, a heterogeneous commingling of good and evil, joys and rheumatism, sprouts and phosphorus, with bunions on his toes, tarantula on his teeth and dandruff on his coat collar.

"Man's chief delight is found in eating what is good for him, and drinking what will make him sick, and in taking, with agony on his countenance, two dollars in his hand, for a remedy that will undo the wrong he has accomplished and set him on his taps again."

Most Likely to Be Read.

"I should really like to write something that would be read after I am dead," said a literary man who had had little success with his recently published works.

"Well, what's the matter with your writing your will?" replied a friend.

"I'll see that it is read after you are gone."

Her Curiosity Satisfied.

LUCY—"Are you the gentleman who is going to take sister to see Mrs. James Brown Potter, to-night?"

MR. B.—Yes, dear. Why do you ask?"

LUCY—"O, nothing, only I heard her tell Ma she was going with a bore, and I wanted to see what he looked like."

A Valuable Deposit.

Hotel Clerk—No, sir, we can't accommodate you. You have neither baggage nor money."

"I know I haven't, but I came to town in a freight car and there is considerable coal dust in my hair."

"Well, comb it out carefully and that'll do."—*Nebraska State Journal*.

How Stoves are Put Up.

This being the season of the year when multitudes of people are adjusting their heating apparatus, preparing for cold weather, some will recognize their own experience in the following amusing description from *The American Artisan* of the way it is sometimes done:

In the first place, the man puts on an old and very ragged coat. Then he puts his hands inside the place where the pipe ought to go, and blackens his fingers, and then studiously makes a black mark down the side of his nose. Having got his nose properly frescoed, the man grasps one side of the bottom of the stove, and his wife and the hired girl take hold of the other side, and in this way the stove is started from the woodshed to the parlor. In passing through the door, the man carefully swings his side of the stove around and jams his thumb nail against the door post. At last the stove is set down in the proper place, and the man and his wife and the hired girl set out in a triangular search after the stove legs. Two are finally found inside the stove, where they have remained since Spring, and the others are found hidden under four tons of coal. Then the old man holds up one side of the stove, while his wife puts two of the legs in place; then he holds up the other side, while the other two are being adjusted, and one of the first pair is displaced. The trick of getting the four legs into their proper place is practised with varying and indifferent results for some ten minutes, and by this time the man gets excited and reckless, and throws off his coat, regardless of the consequences."

"And lady, young or old, who possesses a little aptitude for the work and an ordinary amount of industry and perseverance can become fairly proficient in a few lessons, even if she has done anything of the kind before. I know that in this we do not agree with many of the schools of decorative art, but nevertheless we believe that it is so and can furnish examples of fine work done in the art by women who knew nothing of drawing."

"What are the requirements of a young woman necessary to begin this work?"

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The Ypsilantian.

The Flight of a Night.

Speeding, while sleeping, from State to State and over Niagara's awful gorge—
Comments personal, political, theological and professional.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1887.
We are so accustomed to the rapid advance of modern improvement that scarcely anything now excites our wonder; but it is not a wonderful thing, when we stop to think of it, that we may go to bed in Ypsilanti at half past 10 o'clock Saturday night, and wake up for breakfast in Buffalo, and attend morning service in Rochester, with plenty of time to dress for church! During that time, storms may have raged about us, but we have not felt them, housed in a luxurious and evenly warmed sleeping room, with faithful attendants on watch about us. We may be occasionally awakened by a cessation of the rumble, and, peering behind the curtain, see a city at midnight resplendent with the weird glars of the electric light; and we may glide smoothly across the awful gorge of Niagara, in the very face of the mighty cataract, and know nothing of it.

Mr. Blaine's forcible statement of the magnitude of our internal commerce is brought to mind by the frequent trains one meets in passing over the great six-track route' the New York Central. The company advertises only four tracks, but the Central has absorbed control of the West Shore with its two tracks running all the way beside its own, and so is practically a six-track route, and if we count the Auburn line from here to Rochester, it has seven or eight. On those six tracks there pass through this city, both ways, 146 trains every day! 112 freight, and 34 passenger. Mr. Blaine's statement was that the commerce over the Pennsylvania railroad system was greater in amount than the commerce of the ocean; and these things may give us some points in consideration of the relative value of the foreign trade of which some political economists talk so much. This internal trade of ours must rival the entire trade of all the rest of the world; and it is all free trade developed under protection.

The insatiable American appetite for newspapers is nowhere more noticeable than on a railroad train. As we run to meet the succeeding mornings and evenings, going towards the east, we shorten the interval between the morning and evening editions, but they come none too fast, and the passengers are ready for them at every city. The newspaper man reads with the instinct of his profession, and says to himself as he reads, this must be said about that, and that must be said about this. And so he notices that the Republican National Committee, in the call for the convention, very distinctly accepts the tariff challenge that the President so distinctly throws down, and calls first upon "all who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff," to unite for the choice of a President; and he says, Good—that is what we must emphasize, and there are other things we must emphasize.

He notices that the great evangelical convention at Washington is considering what means can best awaken a wider and deeper interest in the message proclaimed by the churches; and he says, Good—that is what we need to study, and it is what we must master.

He notices that Mr. Wight, the able correspondent of the Inter Ocean at Washington, takes issue with Mr. Blaine on the whisky tax question, and declares the moral effect of that tax to be bad altogether, and no where defensible; and he says, Good again—"the war is over," and nothing remains to justify the whisky tax. Glutting the treasury is its least evil. It gluts the pockets of the great distillers and gives the liquor seller the only all that could enable him to withstand the temperance sentiment that now exists.

But I am on a vacation, and not presumed to be doing newspaper work. The warm, damp weather continues here this morning, with suggestions of a cold wave coming. Plenty of mud, and no snow.

G. C. S.

Don't Wait!
Come at once and look over the big display of toys, books, games, toy tables, beds, balls, workboxes, toolboxes, trumpets, drums, guns, swords, cats, dogs, rats, turtles, horses, sheep, cows, carts, cans, engines, ten-pin boxes, a. b. c. blocks in all prices. Don't wait till the rush begins, but come now and take first and best choice at the Bazaar bargain counters.

Notice to Stockholders.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, Michigan, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of said bank in Ypsilanti, on Tuesday, January 10, 1888, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., of said day. Ypsilanti, Dec. 8, 1887.

414-17 W. L. PACK, Cashier.

Choice Wood for sale.

Hickory, Maple, Beach and mixed wood by J. Evans Smith. Leave orders at the grocery store of A. H. Smith, 116.

Taxes—1887:

The Treasurer of the township of Ypsilanti will be at the grocery store of Arthur H. Smith, on Friday and Saturday during December to receive and receipt for the tax of said township. B. D. LOOMIS, Treasurer.

For Rent.

I have for rent the store room at the northeast corner of Congress and Adams streets—a suitable place for sewing machine, insurance, Doctor's office, or some light business. Liberal terms to the right party. AUSTIN GEORGE.

For Sale.

A good residence for sale, one block from Union seminary, very cheap. Address Box 809, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The latest brand of fine cigars is the Golden Crescent.

Beautiful boxes of stationery at the Bazaar.

For Lockheart buckwheat flour go to Harris Bros. & Co.

Fresh oysters received daily in bulk and can at C. H. Foster's.

Ask Holbrook for the Golden Crescent cigar—new and nice.

MARSHALL HALL'S	ready method in drowning, as to what to do and how to do it, will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's Medical Work; fine colored plates from life. Send three 2 cent stamps, to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the First NATIONAL BANK, at Ypsilanti, in the State of Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 7th, 1887.	1515
RESOURCES.	\$245,566.51
Loans and Discounts.	686.77
Overdrafts.	25,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.	27,062.19
Due from approved reserve agents.	3,549.31
Due from other National banks.	6,012.25
Due from State Banks and bankers.	17,221.97
Current expenses and taxes paid.	3,605.31
Bills in transit.	1,485.00
Checks and other cash items.	16,232.88
Total.	\$385,130.23
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.	\$ 55,000.00
Surplus fund.	23,500.00
Undivided profits.	13,070.25
National Bank notes outstanding.	22,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	133,337.15
Demand certificates of deposit.	116,232.88



YPSILANTI OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY EVE'C, DEC. 15.

The Eminent Young Actor and Author.

Chas. Erin Verner

In the Interesting and Romantic Drama.

"SHAMUS O'BRIEN!"

The Superior of all Irish Plays.

A Grand Production!

Faultlessly Represented!

A Pronounced Success!

Playing only the Principal Theaters.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES

Reserved Seats now on sale at Dodge's Jewelry Store.

NORMAL

Lecture & Music Course

Entertainments in this Course are arranged for the following dates:

LECTURE—Tuesday evening, Jan. 3.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts.

Subject—Wendell Phillips and his Times.

LECTURE—(Extra) Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Herr von Finklestein,

Subject—Homes and Haunts of Jesus; the Fellahs or Farmers of Palestine.

LECTURE—Thursday evening, Jan. 26.

Frank Beard, the Chalk-Talk Artist.

Subject—The Mission of Humor.

LECTURE—Thursday evening, Feb. 9.

Wallace Bruce, of New York.

Subject—Robert Burns.

CONCERT—Tuesday evening, Feb. 14.

The Welsh Prize Singers,

from the Cardiff Choir, Wales.

LECTURE—Tuesday evening, Feb. 21.

Col. Augustus Jacobson,

the originator of the Chicago Manual Training School,

Subject—Manual Training.

CONCERT—Tuesday evening, March 6.

The Clara Louise Kellogg Concert and Opera Co.

The evening's program will consist of two parts:

I. A Grand Concert of Eight Numbers.

II. The entire Third Act of Gounod's Grand Opera "Faust," given in costume with appropriate stage setting.

LECTURE—(Extra) Monday, March 19.

Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, of Connecticut,

Subject—The Uses of Ugliness.

The above dates are subject to change.

A date for the remaining extra will be announced as soon as arranged.

NO. 6 UNION BLOCK.

E. M. CURTIS.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE AND LOT IN CITY!

Three minutes walk from Normal, towards business center. Terms very reasonable. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at Singer Sewing Machine Co.'s office, opposite Postoffice, 41416*

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS!

—FOR—

CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS

—AND—

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Complete Stock of Candies in the City.

F. A. OBERST.

Follett House Block, Cross St.

NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

PHOTOGRAPH WORK

At the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest of work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are. Yours Respectfully,

NICHISON & ANDERSON.

GIVE THE NEW

Jewelry and Stationery Store

A call and examine the large assortment of

Wedding, Anniversary and Holiday Gifts.

The most complete line of Stationery, Plush Goods and Novelties in the city.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

E. L. HOUGH,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

Huron Street, — Ypsilanti, Mich.

Christmas! Christmas!

A PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY!

From now until January 1st, 1888, we will give a

Handsome Christmas Present!

to every purchaser of goods to the amount of \$1 or more in our Crockery Department. Our Stock of

Staple Crockery

—AND—

Fancy Goods!

is very full and complete, and our prices are very low. Call and see us.

DAVIS & CO.,

19 CROSS ST.

YPSILANTI, — MICHIGAN.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW GOODS

Suitable for

respectfully solicited.

S. H. DODGE,

JEWELER.

SLEIGHS

WINTER WILL COME!

and with it the beautiful snow, and the boys will be hunting up their Sleighs to enjoy the fun. Many of them will be sadly the worse for the wear of last year, and new ones will be needed. As Santa Claus does not make his annual visit until Christmas we have determined to get the start of him, and will present

WITH EVERY CASH SALE OF

Boys' Suits or Overcoats

AMOUNTING TO FIVE DOLLARS,

A BEAUTIFUL

SLEIGH,

strong enough for the big boys and fancy enough for the small ones. See them in our window.

Alban & Johnson,

Congress Street, Ypsilanti.

SLEIGHS

Santa Claus and Frank Smith.

The old partnership again, but the stock is larger and prices smaller than ever before. If you want

Jewelry, Books, Albums, Picture Frames, Toilet Sets, Dressing Cases, Toys,

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